

## Business Notices.

**STEARNS & MARVIN'S**  
Widow's Patent Safety Saws,  
which are in use, and have never failed to preserve their  
patent from the ravages of fire.  
These saws, secured by  
J. A. BRILL, of  
LAUREL ST. N. Y.  
which is proof against Burglars,  
STEARNS & MARVIN,  
No. 40 Murray St. N. Y.

**BEAUTY, BRILLIANCE, ECONOMY!**  
The latest and most improved  
PLATT & BROTHERS, Agents for the sale of  
BRICKENRIDGE COAL OIL,  
and  
Manufacturers of Improved Coal Oil Lamps,  
The cheapest and most brilliant. Light ever introduced. Gas not  
accepted!  
No. 29 Greenwich St., second door from Chambers, N. Y.

**SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.**—Clergymen of  
every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING  
MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society con-  
nected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly  
favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to  
Singer's Sewing Machine Co., No. 430 Broadway, New York.

**PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICHOPTERUS**  
The most perfect and complete set of Trichoptera, including  
Lodges, trying, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers  
throughout the world.

**HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME,**  
and  
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,  
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist,  
No. 244 Canal St., near Centre.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—For  
twenty years a century the power of the civilized world has  
been won by the efficacy of these remedies in bilious  
disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, Salt Rheum and  
skin diseases. Their wonderful properties are unchallengeable.

**PIANO FOR SALE.**—Twenty-five superior  
piano instruments, for Rent, and sold, at purchase at the  
Manufactory, No. 626 Canal St., near Varick. Also, three Second-  
Hand very cheap.

**A LADY,** who has been cured of great nervous  
debility after many years of misery, desires to make known to  
all fellow-sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, including  
stamp to pay return postage, to Mrs. MARY E. DREWITT, Boston, Mass.,  
and the prescription will be sent free by next post.

**REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss**  
Office, at No. 21 Mulderlane, removed to No. 2 Vesey St., Astor  
House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stock,  
and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns  
applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

**ASTOR HOUSE.**  
The patron of the Astor House are respectfully requested to  
give notice of their intended visits during the approaching winter  
season of 1858.  
C. A. STEVENSON.

**POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at**  
this office.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers, in sending us communications, frequently omit to men-  
tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the  
State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the  
Post-Office and State.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What-  
ever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and  
address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of  
his good faith and responsibility.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Our receipts for mail subscriptions to the WEEKLY  
and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the week ending last  
Saturday, show an extraordinary increase over the  
corresponding week of last year. Jan. 23, 1858, \$6,907 30  
Week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857, 5,255 00

Gain of over 30 per cent!.....\$1,652 30  
Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE should  
be handed in to-day or early to-morrow. Price \$1 a  
line.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Secretary  
of the Treasury to a communication in another  
column on the Custom-House business under Mr.  
Schell. The subject requires investigation.

Our Assembly achieved another adjournment  
yesterday—"Only this, and nothing more."

We give this morning another chapter of develop-  
ments from the Street Department, comprising  
a further series of premeditated and successful  
frauds upon property owners. It appears by these  
papers that a system of alteration of contracts, of  
falsifying surveys, and of perjury in swearing to ac-  
counts, has been carried on to a most incredible  
extent. Of course Mr. Charles Devlin figures in  
the document—that pink of virtue, whose honor is  
above impeachment. Let the swindled tax-payers  
read carefully and mark well these developments.

We present also a paper from the Chairman of  
the Committee appointed by the late Board of  
Councilmen to look into affairs in the Controller's  
office. In this Department—the most important  
in all the Government—everything wants revising.  
There is great confusion in the books, important  
papers are missing, accounts are loosely rendered,  
and in many cases apparent deficiencies to a large  
amount are manifest. Whether any great sums  
have been lost or stolen, is not yet known; but it  
is more than probable that such will be shown if  
the investigation is fully carried out. This, how-  
ever, is not so certain. A full scrutiny of the Fi-  
nance Department necessarily involves all the other  
Departments; and as that would inevitably convict  
the Democratic party of making the Treasury of  
this city for years a mere sinking fund to defray the  
cost of the State and Presidential elections, and  
upon which to pension shoulder-bitters and stump  
candidates, the prospect of a thorough exposure is  
not flattering. The inveterate hate manifested  
toward "Old Flag" will help along a little, but the  
overwhelming infamy which must inevitably  
cover four-fifths of all the office-holders and con-  
tractors who have got the spoils will prevent any  
definite result. In fact, it may justly be questioned  
if it is possible to get from the Mayor or Com-  
mon Council any Committee who will dare  
to uncover the shocking depravity here  
hinted at. Admitting the mere possibility of get-  
ting men of honest intentions, how far can they go  
before an intimate friend, perhaps some noisy City  
Reformer, comes up for censure? If we ever get  
a full development, it must be done by strangers,  
men who have neither relationship, acquaintance,  
nor business sympathy with the city; men of great  
ability and mental force, armed with the amplest  
judicial authority, and so divided politically that  
party whitewashing will be out of the question.  
That an investigation should be made is conceded  
by all. Shall it be an empty sham, done only to  
shield party friends; or shall we have men to do  
it who will bring out the truth, the whole truth,  
and nothing but the truth, without fear or favor?  
It would be a terrible exposure; but none other  
can satisfy the demands of the honest portion of a  
deeply-wronged community.

In the SENATE yesterday Mr. Mason of Virginia,  
from the Committee on Foreign Relations, pre-  
sented a report on Central American affairs, in  
which he expressed his approval of the present Neu-  
trality laws, but recommended the passage of a  
bill containing further provisions for bringing  
offenders to justice. The report embraces resolu-  
tions to the effect that the law arms the President  
with sufficient power to act upon the high seas, and  
that the seizure of William Walker, although  
technically illegal, calls for no further con-  
sideration than such as may prevent it from being  
brother drawn into precedent. Mr. Douglas  
of Illinois dissented from the report, and  
Mr. Foot of Vermont from so much of it as

imputed blame to Commodore Paulding. The sub-  
ject was made the special order for February 9.  
Mr. Davis of Miss. pressed the consideration of  
his bill, providing for the increase of the Army,  
but after some discussion between him and Mr.  
Fessenden of Maine, the matter was postponed  
until to-day. Mr. Harlan of Iowa made a speech  
upon Kansas affairs. Skirmishing with respect to  
charges of fraud in Kansas followed between  
Messrs. Polk of Mo., Stuart of Mich., Wilson of  
Mass., and Davis of Miss., after which on motion  
of Mr. Brown of Miss., who said that on Friday  
the Lecompton Constitution would be submitted to  
Congress, the subject was postponed till that day,  
and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Speaker appointed the fol-  
lowing Select Committee on so much of the Presi-  
dent's Message as relates to and recommends Na-  
tional aid to the construction of a Railroad from  
the Atlantic States to those bordering on the Pa-  
cific:

Messrs. Washburn, Curtis, Farnsworth and  
Leach are Republicans; Messrs. Underwood  
and Gilmer, Americans; the residue (nine) are Admin-  
istration men. Locally, it is not unfairly con-  
sidered, and we believe a fair majority of its mem-  
bers are favorable to the great enterprise of the  
age. The only rock on which it can now be lost is  
that of sectional covetousness; and we will  
hope that some plan may be devised which will so  
provide that the road will be constructed on  
whichever route will cost least to the Government.  
If the friends of the Southern route will give security  
for its construction at least cost to the Treasury  
than will be required on the Middle or Northern  
route, to the South let it go.

The HOUSE spent the day in Committee of the  
Whole on the State of the Union upon the Invalid  
Pension bill. Mr. Gattrell of Georgia took the op-  
portunity to defend Slavery, as being "strictly in  
accordance with right, the sternest dictates of  
"humanity, and the Word of God." Mr. Wash-  
burn of Wisconsin criticised the reasons by which  
the Administration sought to account for the  
financial revulsion, and Mr. Granger of New-York  
exposed its want of economy and good judgment.  
Mr. Bingham of Ohio made a speech of some  
length upon Kansas affairs, after which the Com-  
mittee rose and the House adjourned.

The public will learn from the interesting letter  
of our correspondent at Constantinople, which is  
given in another column, that an Admiral and four  
other officers of the Turkish navy are now on  
their way to this country, to procure the con-  
struction of a large war steamship and of other  
vessels of war for the Sultan. The same authority  
also states that the American residents in Turkey  
have united in recommending to the President Mr.  
John P. Brown, the present Consul-General at  
Constantinople, as the best man to fill the place of  
Minister at the Turkish Court.

Our last night's dispatch from St. Louis reports  
advices from Kansas to the 20th inst. They state  
that Regent Calhoun has rejected such returns of the  
recent election as were transmitted to Gov. Denver,  
and thereupon declared the whole Pro-Slavery State  
ticket valid, with a Pro-Slavery majority in both  
branches of the Legislature! The plot, of course,  
is to choose himself and another such villain U. S.  
Senators, and have the State rushed into the Union  
Lecomptonwise, which will secure their seats in  
the Senate for a number of years.

We are opposed to killing men when there is any  
other possible way of keeping them out of mischief;  
but the leading Border Ruffians of Kansas will have  
to be used up. It is not possible that they and  
honest men should live in the same community.  
The telegraph reports a slight beginning of the ne-  
cessary work. The Ruffians will either stop cheat-  
ing forthwith, or stop breathing, and will not be al-  
lowed many more days in which to indicate their  
choice.

We publish herewith an Official Proclamation by  
Acting-Gov. Denver and the presiding officers  
respectively of the Territorial Council and House  
of Representatives, of the result of the Kansas  
Election held on the 4th inst. to pass upon the  
Lecompton Constitution. The vote is given by  
Counties and officially summed up as follows:

For the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery..... 138  
For the Lecompton Constitution without Slavery..... 224  
Against the Lecompton Constitution..... 10,225

Majority against the Constitution..... 10,087  
At the Election held under Border-Ruffian au-  
sices on the 21st ult. (when no vote against the  
Constitution was allowed), the result was officially  
declared by Calhoun as follows:

For the Lecompton Constitution with Slavery..... 5,143  
For the Lecompton Constitution without Slavery..... 369

Total vote..... 5,512  
Of this vote, no less than 3,912 were thrown at  
Kickapoo, Shawnee and Oxford, on the Missouri  
border, where it is morally certain that not more  
than five hundred votes in all can have been honest-  
ly polled. Deduct the manifestly foul votes of  
these precincts (to say nothing of others), and there  
remain some Four Thousand votes in all for the  
Lecompton Constitution to more than Ten Thou-  
sand recorded against it. There ought, surely, to  
be no further question as to what is the will of the  
People of Kansas with regard to that instrument.  
And let it be borne in mind that the Constitutional  
Election of Jan. 4 was held under an act of the  
Territorial Legislature approved by Gov. Stanton,  
and that Gov. Denver was specially charged from  
Washington to recognize and protect this election,  
which he did. And he officially certifies the result.

At the Election, held also on the 4th inst., but  
under the Lecompton Constitution, to choose State  
Officers, Members of Congress and a Legislature,  
the returns were made to Regent Calhoun, but he  
invited the presiding officers of the Territorial  
Legislature to meet with him and officially canvass  
the votes. This they did on the 13th and 14th  
inst., and though the regular organization of the  
Free-State party refused to recognize or vote at  
this election, it appears that the Free-State bolters  
who did vote at it have succeeded. The presiding  
officers (Calhoun not concurring) report the result  
of that election as follows:

Free-State..... Democratic.....  
Governor—Geo. W. Smith..... 5,425  
Lieut. Gov.—Wm. T. Roberts..... 5,307  
Sec. State—Philip C. Schuyler..... 5,287  
Treasurer—Andrew J. McDonald..... 5,287  
Attorney—J. M. Smith..... 5,287  
Judges—J. M. Smith..... 5,287  
J. B. Cramer..... 5,287  
M. Cramer..... 5,287  
B. Cramer..... 5,287  
Free-State..... 3,912  
Total..... 5,512

They also announce the result of the Legislative  
election as follows:

This result is secured by what we may consider  
Kansas practice. The result hinged on Leaven-  
worth county (which chooses three Senators and  
eight Representatives). The Pro-Slavery party  
supposed they had cheated enough at Kickapoo  
to carry it, but they learned some time after the polls  
closed, that they were short. Accordingly an  
emissary was dispatched to slittle "Democratic"  
nest, known as Delaware Crossing, to get up a  
bogus return from that hole, which he did, swelling  
the actual vote of 30 to a bogus vote of 500. This  
would have carried the county, elected all the Pro-  
Slavery State ticket but Mathias and Carr, and  
given a "Democratic" majority of two in the  
House and one in Joint Ballot, securing the U. S.  
Senators. But, on his way back from Delaware  
Crossing, the bogus emissary was arrested under  
the new law against Election frauds, and taken to  
Lawrence, where there was evidence prepared to  
convict him, and ropes ready to hang him if that  
had been deemed necessary. But Mr. Jack Hen-  
derson—for it was no other than that distinguished  
individual—concluded not to present his bogus re-  
turns; so the result on the face of the returns is  
as above stated, though nobody supposes that any-  
thing like half the Pro-Slavery vote was cast by  
legal voters.

What Mr. John Calhoun will do in the premises  
remains to be seen. It may be of some conse-  
quence at Washington, but very little in Kansas.  
The people of that State know who have been elec-  
ted, and it will be decidedly unsafe for any others  
to undertake to exercise authority in that quarter.  
The game of Border Ruffianism is very nearly  
played out.

The Washington Union asserts that "there is not  
a county court in all this Union which is not called  
upon to decide questions from month to month  
"of more practical importance than that which is  
"involved in the Territorial issue now before the  
"country." This extraordinary assertion is based  
upon the preliminary statement that there is in re-  
ality in the Kansas question, as it now stands, "not  
"one element of the old Slavery quarrel." There  
being nothing of the Slavery question left in refer-  
ence to Kansas, The Union regards all the other  
questions that have originated there as below the  
level of county court discussions.

Now we are not disposed to belittle the importance  
of the question whether or not Slavery should be  
fixed upon the Territory and State of Kansas;  
yet at the same time we are far from conceding  
that this question of Slave State or not has been  
the only great issue, or even the main issue in-  
volved in the Kansas controversy. In fact, from  
the course which things have taken in Kansas,  
the question of Slave State or not has, from the  
beginning, become entirely subordinate to another  
and a preliminary question of the highest interest  
and importance—a question which still remains to  
be disposed of. Decidedly as the people of Kansas  
have objected to the introduction of Slavery among  
them, they have all along objected, and we in their  
behalf have objected not less decidedly, to the means  
employed to bring about that result. The  
Union asserts that the project and the hope of in-  
troducing Slavery into Kansas have been abandoned;  
yet at the very same time, in advocating the imposi-  
tion of the Lecompton Constitution upon the  
people of that Territory, it undertakes, and would  
have the Administration and the Democratic party  
undertake, to endorse and uphold all the means and  
procedures unsuccessfully resorted to for the accom-  
plishment of that end. The people of Kansas have  
complained not merely that it has been attempted  
to force Slavery upon them, but that, as a means  
of accomplishing that object, they have had forced  
upon them a Territorial Legislature chosen for them  
by Border-Ruffian invaders, and have been com-  
pelled to submit to a code of laws enacted by that  
intrusive Legislature—a code of which some of  
the more important provisions have been designed  
to uphold and perpetuate the original usurpation,  
and to deprive the majority of the inhabitants of  
any control over the affairs of the Territory. The  
people of Kansas have not merely complained of  
the attempt to fix Slavery upon them. They have  
complained not less loudly that they have been the  
victims of a conspiracy between the Federal Gov-  
ernment at Washington, the Slave interest and the  
Border Ruffians to impose upon them legislators  
and laws without their consent, and in spite of  
their protests. The Lecompton Constitution is the  
embodiment and final result of this conspiracy  
against the rights of the people of Kansas. The  
question whether Kansas shall be admitted under  
that Constitution is not, as The Union would pre-  
tend, a question "about the construction of laws";  
it is, on the other hand, a question as to what  
makes law—whether the consent of the governed,  
regularly expressed through the ballot-box, or the  
acts of pretended Legislatures, beginning in violence  
and sustained by fraud. It is a question whether,  
in the future legislation of Territories and their  
erection into States, the voice of the majority is to  
count for anything, or whether outsiders shall be  
encouraged to interfere, and Federal officers shall  
be not only encouraged but required to give their  
countenance and support to violence and fraud.  
For Congress to admit Kansas into the Union  
under the Lecompton Constitution would be the  
consummation of that policy which successively  
removed Reeder, Geary, Walker and Stanton from  
the Government of that Territory merely because  
they refused to become instruments for keeping the  
administration of its affairs, by means of frauds, in  
the hands of a minority. Shall it be adopted as a  
principle, by the Democratic party, that violence,  
fraud and external aid can suffice to make up a  
deficiency of votes, and to give to a small minority  
the right to make laws and constitutions for the  
majority? Such is the question involved in the  
admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Consti-  
tution—a question, as it seems to us, whatever The  
Union may think about it, of rather more importance  
than those which come ordinarily before county  
courts—a question even of not less importance  
than that of Slavery itself.

On Tuesday last, in the Federal House of Repre-  
sentatives, the death of Gen. Rusk, the late Sena-  
tor for Texas, was announced by Mr. Reagan, in a  
speech not remarkable for extravagance, and, in  
fact, well-considered, quiet and appropriate. But  
after Mr. Reagan had concluded, and had presented  
the usual resolutions, Mr. Keitt, thinking this to  
be a capital chance for airing his unique style of  
eloquence, got upon his legs, "on behalf of the  
"Commonwealth of South Carolina," and must  
nearly have succeeded in metamorphosing the  
funeral into the farcical. Why the memory of  
Gen. Rusk, who was, we believe, a person of very  
good sense, should thus have been honored by Mr.  
Keitt, who has small sense, if any, we cannot pre-  
tend to say; but it is a South-Carolinian habit to  
turn all public calamities, such as deaths and bank-

rupture, to account, and indifferently, at festival or  
fast, to expatiate upon the crescent condition of  
Charleston and the neighboring regions. A dead  
Senator was therefore a godsend to Mr. Keitt; and  
he arose; and he did utterate a lava stream of  
molten eloquence, which, having become cool and  
consolidated, occupies just one column in The  
Washington Union, and may be read as a savorific  
by any patient whose complaint is of a chilly char-  
acter. We cannot reprint the ignominious production.  
We would as soon put on the shirt of Nessus. We  
should be scorched and crisped and cracked. But  
we may, perhaps, venture without temerity upon  
an exhibition of a few of the smoldering sparks of  
Mr. Keitt's rhetorical fireworks. In speaking of  
the departed Senator he indulged in the following  
metaphorical and miscellaneous language:

"The pile which has already been broken into ash over his  
bier, and it is fitting that we now, in our high estate, should cele-  
brate a funeral tribute to his memory. On behalf, then, of the  
Commonwealth of South Carolina, on whose soil he was born, I  
say a glow upon his freshly-dug grave."

"In our high estate" is not modest, but in deference  
to the elevation of a Member for South Carolina  
we pardon the vanity of the expression. Still we  
must ask what, in the name of Mars, Mr. Keitt  
means when he says, "I lay a glove upon his fresh-  
ly-dug grave." We have heard of various funeral  
testimonials. Some simple but kind-hearted tributes  
placed vicinities upon the sepulchres of their recently  
deceased relatives, under the influence of an  
amiable dietic dietetic delusion. Others, with more sense,  
deposit the tributes with the body. Sometimes the  
widows deposit themselves, and are piously wasted  
into eternity. Once in a certain country the de-  
funct gentleman, in view of the necessity of cash  
payment below, was provided with a sum sufficient  
to discharge his ferrage across the Styx. Flowers,  
wreaths of cypress, rotive lamps have also been  
employed. In Turkey they sculpture a turban  
upon the tomb. But a glove is something entirely  
new. We have known gloves to be used (upon the  
knockers) in cases of sudden life, but never before  
in cases of sudden death. We can only come to  
the conclusion that the glove devoted by Mr. Keitt  
was a boxing-glove, and that in his eagerness to  
make an offering, he forgot that, the throwing down  
of the glove is a symbol of challenge.

"Around how many of the trusted of the land,"  
continued Mr. Keitt, "have the curtains of time  
"been closely drawn." The orator, we suppose,  
meant to say "the curtains of eternity;" but he  
unconsciously uttered a truth; for the temporal  
curtains aforesaid have been drawn about many of  
the heretofore trusted, and it is not probable that  
the veil will soon be rent. Here is another spark:

"Gen. Rusk gravitated to superiority by the laws of his mental  
and moral nature. These carried him to distinction, as the in-  
fluence of the eagle carry him above the mountains to the very  
summit."

How a man can "gravitate to superiority" is  
more than we know, and is more, we fancy, than  
Newton discovered, when the celebrated pippin  
descended upon his philosophical nose. At any  
rate, we are certain that the biggest eagle never  
has gravitated "above the mountains to the very  
summit." At least, we are almost certain that he has  
not. Some very robust and enterprising eagle  
may, by strenuous flapping, have reached the lumina-  
ry aforesaid, and after perching himself upon a  
red-hot beam, have been "done brown" for his  
pains; but no such bird has returned, in a singed  
condition, to testify to his solar experience.  
Rhetorically we acknowledge Mr. Keitt's figure to  
be noble and pretty; but a stern regard for ortho-  
logical truth compels us to protest against the  
scientific heresy upon which it is founded. Mr.  
Keitt may have known an eagle who went "up to  
"the very sun," and, upon his return, presented a  
round, unvarnished tail of the incidents of the jour-  
ney to the Smithsonian Institution a memoir of the  
facts and phenomena. In honor and conscience,  
he should do it.

Here is more "richness," to use the word of the  
immortal Squeers:

"Certainly it is a noble thing to bear, like a banner, a historical  
name, and to stand, as it were, as a turning to the east to see  
something through the night of ages, a series of figures, banded  
with iron, draped with ermine, who resemble you, and bear the  
same name that you do."

Now we can conceive of a person bearing his  
name on a banner, or a sign-board, or his visiting  
card or his carpet-bag, or his linen; but how he  
can bear it like a banner, for a moment, we do not  
clearly see, much more we are puzzled to know  
how anybody, since the period so unfortunately  
terminated by a heavy rain-storm, has been able  
to bear his name like a banner, "for a thousand  
years." Methusalem might have made a kind of  
genealogical show for 999 years, but even this  
would be short of Mr. Keitt's estimate by 31 years.  
Still, we must bear testimony to the elegance of  
some of Mr. Keitt's expressions. To see a series  
of figures banded with iron, draped with ermine,  
looming through the night of ages, must be better  
than to contemplate the aurora borealis, particu-  
larly when the figures "resemble" the spectator,  
have the family nose, wear the family hair, and, in  
spite of the looming, exhibit the family complexion.

We have been obliged to find a little fault with  
Mr. Keitt's orthologonical knowledge. Here, in  
speaking of Gen. Rusk, he gives us a specimen of  
his astronomical requirements:

"In the very front of the foremost men of Texas, he kept  
watch and ward, while the 'lone star' was shining its scattered  
rays into eternity as it whirled upward to mingle its brightness  
with the blaze of the Federal constellation."

From this it appears that the "lone star," when  
left to itself, was of a "scattered," dissipated and  
dissolute character, requiring guardianship; but by  
constant watching it was prevailed upon to con-  
glomerate. It we say—perhaps we should say they  
(the scattered rays). But how are these scatterers  
to be considered a star. This point we leave to be  
settled by Mitchell, Keitt, and other eminent as-  
tronomers.

Mr. Keitt also informs us that the Anglo-Nor-  
man population is moving to the South with the  
"firm tread of a Roman legion," and will work  
out a "gorgeous development of the human intel-  
lect." It may be triumphant even to the sub-  
jugation of the long-legged Patagonians, but it will  
never produce anything more "gorgeous" than  
Mr. Keitt's speech. It was much finer than that  
of Mr. Seward upon the same subject. The words  
of it were more beautifully chosen than those of  
the speech of Mr. Reagan. Its flowers were  
brighter than those used by Mr. Jackson. But  
whether Gen. Rusk would have liked it, is quite  
another matter.

The charges which we recently brought forward  
against Mr. Schell's administration of the Custom-  
House have attracted sufficient attention to induce  
a reply from The Daily News, a paper in this city  
to which Mr. Schell has been a contributor, if not  
of literary, at least of material aid in the shape of  
money. We have a right then to assume that  
this paper speaks by authority; and we regret, for  
Mr. Schell's sake, that the reply is not more satis-  
factory. We have no wish to do Mr. Collector  
Schell any harm, unless his acts lead to such con-  
clusion; but we have no idea of his standing as im-

maculate when his conduct will not justify such a  
character. We charged as follows:

"We have heard of certain acts of Mr. Schell, which regular  
his present appointment as an arrangement was whereby parties  
connected with the Collector should reap a rich harvest from their  
unfidelity with a recovery fine of the late Judiciary. I submit  
that one William McIntyre, who has owned The Daily News, and  
to whom a mortgage on that paper for \$20,000 has been executed,  
Schell made a Secretary of the Custom-House, and the firm  
for the purpose of carrying on the business of storage. The firm  
was known as McIntyre, Bixby & Co. These parties are the  
personal friends and political supporters of Mr. Schell. Although  
an arrangement had been made between Mr. Schell and the late  
Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Giddie, that all goods on gen-  
eral order should be sent to the store which Mr. Odell had taken,  
yet Mr. Schell managed to remove Odell, and appointed Messrs.  
McIntyre, Bixby & Co. in his place. The charge had no other  
object except to promote the interests of the new firm. The  
public interest had nothing to do with it."

The answer to this does not dispute the mortgage  
to Mr. McIntyre, the co-partnership of Senator  
Mather with McIntyre and Bixby, nor the personal  
and political relations of the Collector with these  
parties; but it warmly denies that Mr. Odell had not an  
understanding with the Treasury Department, with  
the sanction of the late Collector Rodfield, that  
goods on general order should be sent to the store oc-  
cupied by him (Odell); whether, after Mr. Schell was  
appointed Collector, he did not give orders that the  
goods on general order should be sent to McIntyre,  
Bixby & Co.; whether merchants did not call on the  
Collector and expostulate with him on the wrong  
done to Odell, and the inconvenience to which they  
would be subjected by the change, as Odell's stores  
were convenient and well managed; whether Mr.  
Secretary Cobb did not at last interfere, and insist  
that, unless Odell's stores were taken off his  
hands and Odell indemnified, no change should take  
place; and whether Odell, under this pressure, did  
not sell out the lease of his stores to save himself  
from ruin. We would then ask what public interest  
was promoted by this deliberate sacrifice of a com-  
petent man to give a sop to the political and personal  
friends of the Collector.

We charged that the store No. 19 Broad street  
was temporarily hired by the United States. The  
answer admits that it was ordered to be leased by  
the Treasury Department. If so, it became, under  
the act of 1841, leased "on public account, and  
"subject to the regulations of the Treasury De-  
partment." It was so understood by the Col-  
lector, as a clerk from the Custom-House gave  
receipts for storage, labor and cartage on "pack-  
ages at United States store No. 19 Broad  
"street." Why, then, attempt to say it was a  
private store—a business in which any one could  
engage? It was a public store, managed as a  
private store for McIntyre and Mather. The Daily  
News says:

"THE TRIBUNE seems not to know that the Government have  
nothing whatever to do with the business of the private ware-  
houses, further than to place a Government officer in each,  
whose duty it is to keep an account of the receipt and delivery of  
merchandise."

We are informed that the storage for No. 19  
Broad street was paid at the Custom-House, on Mr.  
Schell's authority, to Messrs. McIntyre,  
Bixby & Co., after the proper officer at the  
Custom-House had declined to pass the account;  
that a large sum, some thousands of dollars in fact,  
has been paid by direction of the Collector out of  
the funds of the United States for storage, &c., at  
No. 19 Broad street, at this private or public store  
as it may turn out to be. The Daily News wishes  
the public to believe that No. 19 Broad street was a  
private warehouse. The Collector knows that by the  
act of March 28, 1854, the private warehouses  
(such as the writer wishes us to believe No. 19  
Broad street was) are to be used only for goods  
entered and bonded for warehousing. The goods  
sent to No. 12 Broad street, and transferred to No.  
19 Broad street, never were entered or bonded for  
warehousing, and in no manner or form could they  
be subjected to the rules and regulations of private  
warehouses used under that act.

We are informed that a strict watch was kept at  
No. 12 Broad street; that, within a few minutes  
after goods were examined, they were carried out  
of No. 12 Broad street to No. 19 Broad street, merely  
to make charges against the merchants, and fill the  
pockets of McIntyre, Bixby & Co.; and we distinctly  
reiterate the allegation that, when merchants  
complained of the outrage committed on them by  
the exactions of No. 19 Broad street, Mr. Collec-  
tor Schell yielded to the complaint, and those mer-  
chants who would not submit to the wrong were  
relieved from it. On the other hand, those who  
submitted were never called upon to receive back  
the amount they had paid on the exaction of Mr.  
Schell's favorites.

We trust that Mr. Collector Schell, who sup-  
ported Fernando Wood, may learn from Congress  
that an investigation can be had of his acts, even if  
no inquiry into those of Fernando Wood could  
be obtained from our Common Council. Let the  
Senate's Committee on Commerce send to the  
Treasury Department for the correspondence in re-  
lation to Odell's stores and the hiring of No. 19  
Broad street, and especially for all the letters from  
Mr. Collector Schell in relation to this subject. Let  
them examine the expenditures of the Custom-  
House here, and see if money has not been paid  
for storage, &c., at No. 19 Broad street, or to  
McIntyre, Bixby & Co. Let them send for the  
head of the warehouse establishment in this city,  
who had charge last Summer; for Mr. Ogden of  
the Custom-House here, and for the person having  
charge of the carmen's receipts in No. 12 Broad  
street. We have no doubt that from these sources  
some interesting and valuable discoveries may be  
made.

The last Congress passed an act changing the  
Compensation of Members, which embodies some  
good and some very bad features. Among the good  
was one providing in substance, that each Member  
should receive, 1. His Mileage at the beginning of  
each Session; 2. His pay, \$250 per month at the  
close of each month of actual service, while his  
\$250 per month for the recess or idle time prior to  
the commencement of each Session becomes pay-  
able only at the close of each Session. The act was  
very sharply and justly assailed, but this feature of  
it has never, within our knowledge, been objected to.

Yet the present Congress, at the very outset of  
its first Session, though the Treasury was empty  
and many public creditors anxiously awaiting their  
pay, repealed this section, or so changed it that  
the \$250 per month for all the months of hiatus or  
non-action are made payable, not at the close, but  
at the beginning of the following Session. By this  
change some Half Million Dollars has been dis-  
bursed at the beginning instead of the close of  
the present Session.

Let us consider the injustice of this change in  
the light of individual examples.  
Mr. Banks was first chosen to this Congress, and  
accepted. He was subsequently chosen Governor  
of his State, and accepted that post. He went on  
to Washington, and served one month, returning to  
Massachusetts to be inaugurated about the 1st of  
January. By the law as it stood, he was entitled

to \$250 and his mileage for this month's attendance  
on Congress; the change gives him \$2,500 for that  
month's service, and docks his successor of nine-  
tenths of it. Is that fair?

The seats of Messrs. Lewis D. Campbell, H.  
Winter Davis, Ferrer Ferguson and the Indiana  
Senators are contested—how justly, let the event  
determine. Suppose it should be shown that they,  
or any of them, were never fairly elected—is it not  
clear that the payment for the idle months should  
go to the true representatives rather than the false  
pretenders? Yet this change gives it to the latter.